PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

White Vaccation,

The Greatest Surprise

Silver Lick Water.

Sherbrand Strasse,

The Old Fellows the Academy Re-Sight.

Elegant Summer Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Summer Fashions.

Summer Underwear

Excited Stock.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Fashionable Clothing Establishment.

White Vaccine.

Excited Stock.

Summer Underwear

Excited Stock.

Splendid Chance.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Linen Department.

Choice Stock of Goods! Fascinating Goods.

Fine Hand-Carpets.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At the sale last yesterday, at Rosedale Park, Troy, N. Y., General Sherman was the first prize of $2,000, and one bay mare won the second prize.

The Secretary of War sent to the House yesterday an estimate from the Paymaster General of the amount required to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the execution of the reconstruction acts to June 30th, 1869, which is $937,000.

The assessed value of property in Schenectady is $32,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over last year's assessment.

A large number of teams started out from Salt Lake last week to convey emigrants from Kansas to the Missouri River.

The reported killing of two mail carriers, Williamson and Gardner, near Fort Dalton, by Indians, a few days ago, is confirmed. Several other Indian outrages are reported near Fort Dalton. On Wednesday evening last, 60 Cheyenne Indians and four soldiers, all on their return from St. Paul, were halted by Sheriff Hoyt, near St. Cloud, in consequence of some startling rumors.

Later advices from Arizona confirm previous reports of the murder of McCormack, Union, Arizona to Congress.

The base ball match yesterday at Cambridge, between the Harvard University Club and the Nassau Club, of Princeton College, resulted in a victory for the Harvard Club, by a score of 103 runs to sixteen. There was a great crowd of spectators.

Joseph Forey, of Clarence, who was arrested Tuesday for an insolent attempt to force a cowling lecture in Spring Valley, Ohio, on Sunday night, was taken, when arraigned on the charge of the latter, had refused his consent to be compelled to commence meals in the out by using invitation.

Wm. Emerine Oakey, widow of the late Surrogate Oakey, applied to Justice Gilbert, Tuesday, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, for a writ of habeas corpus, directing Wm. Kennedy, the prison keeper, to produce the body of Jane Emerine Oakey, daughter of New York, to give cause for detention, whose she alleges have been unlawfully withheld from her by the corporation and Board of Guardians of the Children's Aid Society in Gerritsen's Lane, Flatbush, and by the said Society's officers or agents, and the case will shortly be brought before the Court, when certain developments are expected.

Thomas Fitzgerald, a soldier who was to have been hanged on Friday next, at White Plains, West Chester county, New York, for the murder of Ellen Burke, has been reprieved till Friday, August 28, by Governor Fenton, in order to allow Fitzgerald to receive consolation from the clergy of the city.

A terrific storm of hail, rain and wind visited what is known as the south district, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Sunday evening last. Trees were torn up by the roots, and the corn and wheat crops received great injury.

A Grand Fenian Congress has had an official proclamation of general amnesty issued to it by the Queen, Mr. Greenleaf, Judge Curtis and Judge Cushing, which he has considered and will act upon on the Fourth of July. He believes it will be complete and restore time as the common custom of the South and a token of appreciation of the Government and the Northern people.

The Women of Philadelphia, with imposing ceremonies, presented the new steam sloop of the new Pamphlet, at the Navy Yard. The procession formed in several divisions. The line occupied nearly an hour in passing a given point, entering the artillery district in the service as a man commanding a complete set of Wisconsin cavalry. The procession was headed by George Washington in a wing-chair mounted on one of the Capitol at Washington.

General J. S. Garfield, Congressman elect from the Nineteenth Ohio District, was again nominated by acclamation for the same district yesterday.

Parties advices of the 5th, state that Saxony has ordered an exchange of prisoners at Cape Haytien, as an action to prevent the population at the Capital from revolting. Its intention to bombard the city earlier than to the insurgents get possession. Its threatens the same thing if any foreigners are caught interfering with the material or stores, and to have notified the foreign Consuls. It is stated in the vicinity of only seven hundred men are there, besides regulars. Several Americans are English have been killed by him and other of the Haytien soldiers. Several Frenchmen are in prison. General Fabert, attached to the Haytien fleet has left, and Admiral Killick, of the Haytien fleet, is in command, the former having resigned.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1868. NO. 244.

STATE NEWS.

One of James Buchanan's letters was Wm. Jenkins, of Southville. Her husband fled the same day that Mr. Buchanan died.

A grand Sangerfest is to be held at Reading, commencing July 4th and continuing five days. Twenty-thousand dollars will be expended.

The 33d annual State Convention of the O. S. A. will be held in Pottsville on the 9th of July. It is expected that about two hundred delegates will attend. On the 8th there will be a parade and review of all the uniformed companies, and on the 9th a picnic will be held on the Agricultural Park grounds, in honor of the delegates.

The corner stone of the new Normal School building at Bloomsburg, will be laid next Thursday by Governor Geary. In the afternoon addresses will be delivered by C. L. Ward, Esqs., of Bradford, and William Elwell, and Thomas Chalfant, and in the evening by State Superintendent J. P. Wickersham, Rev. D. J. Waller, Rev. J. C. Collins, of Williamsport, and Hon. C. R. Coburn, Examining Committee.

Mr. Robert B. Johnson, a wealthy banker of Hollidaysburg, was fatally wounded Saturday evening. Mr. Johnson was about setting the evening train for his home in Pennsylvania, and in passing through the Northern Central Railroad depot, from some unknown cause, fell across the track just as a train was coming in. He left leg was crushed and mutilated in a terrible manner, and received injuries to the back of the head and body. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman well known and highly respected. He leaves a wife and one child. He died in Philadelphia. Numerous notices with a friend on Saturday, appealing of some of the city officers, for suppression of some disorderly houses, in the event of the death of the result of leaving too much money in one child.

The Chapman Rain Quarry, at Chapman, above Bath, Northampton county, at present yields a net profit of about $1,000 per month. About thirteen years ago, it is said, these quarries were owned and worked by two men, but with such poor success that one of them sold out his interest to the other for a mere nominal consideration. Now the company worth $50,000 is offered at $1,000 a year for the privilege of working the quarries. The quarries are nearly inexhaustible, and are worked to the depth of 140 feet.

News and Views.

Here is what one of the present Chase organs said three years ago, when the Chief Justice was dragging his judicial ermine through the dirt in order to secure negro favor and support, as quote from the Cincinnati Times of May 31, 1865:

Is it not remarkable that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, should step down from his judicial station, should step down from his judicial bench, and as stump the country, electioneering for the Presidency, and that he should write letters to organize a party for that purpose? Is it not remarkable that he should write letters to organize a party, and from the bench administer the oath of office to a President elect, and then make a speech in favor of negro suffrage, and then, in a public speech, declare that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he would not be a candidate? Is it not remarkable that he should write letters to organize a party, and from the bench administer the oath of office to a President elect, and then make a speech in favor of negro suffrage, and then, in a public speech, declare that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and that he would not be a candidate?

Horatio Seymour will address the Democracy of New York this evening, on the political issues of the day.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW PORTS OF ENTRY.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL.

Prospects of the Funding Bill.

Moorhead's Tariff Bill Postponed.

A New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Perry Fuller for Revenue Commissioner

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1868.

Impaired Goods.

Of the six members present at the meeting of the Senate Finance Committee when the House bill making Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis ports of entry was under consideration, Sherman, Cattell and Sandborn favored it and Morgan, Van Winkle and Morrill of Vermont, opposed it. It is not known how the remaining members, Williams, will vote. It is, however, the intention of those favoring a measure of the kind to report a substitute proposed by the Treasury Department, which differs from the House bill by giving to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to send a special messenger with bonds conveying goods in question, and provides that they shall be sent only over such lines as do not transfer their freight in crossing rivers where there are no bridges. It also provides that in case of accident the Custom House officers shall take charge of all goods which come within the terms of the bill.

The Tax Bill.

The House made excellent progress on the tax bill to-day, and succeeded in finishing fifty sections. A good deal of time was consumed in the early part of the day in needless debate, but much was finally shut off by a hackneyed majority, and then work began in good earnest. Many amendments were proposed, but nearly all were rejected, and the bill thus far is satisfactory to the Committee of Ways and Means. General Logan got in one important amendment, viz. The seventh section of the income bill which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, one Supervisor of Internal Revenue for each Judicial District in the country. The Chairman hopes to finish the bill on Friday.

A New Funding Bill.

The Financial Committee of both branches of Congress have spent a good deal of time on the new funding bill, but it is very doubtful if any measure of the kind is passed at the present session. The Senate committee are in favor of a bill, but had much difficulty with their measure; but they are not willing to forward it, more especially as they cannot present a majority report in its support. Several members of the House committee think differently and are anxious to do anything in this direction, and it is hardly probable that the committee will agree on any bill.

Admission of Southern States.

The bill for the admission of Louisiana and five other States must be acted on by the Senate to-day, if at all. It is generally expected that he will send a brief note, but the measure can easily be carried through both branches of Congress.

Stanbery's Tax-Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee declined to-day to postpone the Hide tariff bill, otherwise known as Moorhead's bill, to next winter. It is not probable that anything will be done on the tariff this session.

Unexpended Appropriation.

The Department of Education one twenty thousand dollars in the bill acted on by the Senate to-day. The House has once declared one appropriation by twenty-two majority.

Senate Confirmations.

Hepburn's bill, legalizing gold contracts, passed by the Senate several years ago, are not yet been taken up by the Ways and Means Committee.

New Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, attempted in the House another Freedmen's Bureau bill in the House to-day. The one extending the Bureau a year is the opinion of the Secretary of War to discontinue it as soon as the States where it now exists are restored, is already before the President, awaiting his action. That bill contains a clause giving the Commissioner authority to retain or reappoint all officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of volunteers, who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and who are now on duty. This section passed without debate, and was not understood by many members of the House. It is in effect keeps quite a large body of men on duty in this district, and in the Southern States, whose terms are nearly nominal and all of whose former pay and emoluments are continued. The real object of the present bill is to prevent any changes being made by the President in those officers of the Bureau, quite a number of whom are believed by many to be still here, been engaged in extensive real estate and building speculations in this District. Mr. Eliot could not get his bill before the House, and sent it over to the Senate where it was introduced and referred to the Military Committee.

Senator Henderson's Meetings.

The appointment of the Senate to-day till 2 o. m. to-morrow, was quite a mark of respect for Senator Henderson, whose marriage takes place at noon, next, if not all, the Southern being invited.

Commerce of Western Rivers.

Wm. A. Brown, representing several of the Chambers of Commerce of cities in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, has presented certain facts concerning commerce in Western rivers to members of Congress here. Among other things, it appears that the commerce passed on the Ohio river during 1867 was equal to 6,700,000 tons transported an average distance of 307 miles.

No Revenue Commissionership.

The manner in which the President would like to see the Internal Revenue Bureau is indicated well enough by his appointment of the notorious bilkum and Indian contractor, Perry Fuller, of Kansas, as Commissioner in Rollins's place. Fuller is trying to get people with the duty that he can carry thirty out of fifty-six fraudulent votes.

Senate.

The Senate was in pretty sure not to begin next Monday. The debate the former counsel, and has also written to secure Mr. Groesbeck. From many witnesses have been summoned in his behalf, and half as many for the Government. He has gone over to Baltimore for a few days.

The Department Clerks.

The circus will hold a public meeting to-morrow evening to raise passage in favor of the new county per cent, bill which some members of the House Appropriation Committee are pushing up.

The Attorney Generalship.

Rumor begins to be some doubt about Mr. Evarts's nomination as Attorney General, because of his reported connection with the ring that plotted against impeachment after the close of the argument.

The Eight Hour Law.

The bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all persons in governmental employ, which went through the Senate to-day, had already passed the House, and was unanimously to be signed by the President.

Allowed to Resign.

Lt. Col. Cain, who was court-martialed in Louisiana some weeks ago for drunkenness, indecency, cruelty to his men and prisoners and gross disrespect to his superior officers, has been allowed by the President to resign from the army.

Garfield's Renomination.

General Garfield received a dispatch to-night announcing his renomination, in the old Seventh District, by a vote of one hundred and sixty-eight for Garfield against twenty-eight for Maxwell.

House Evening Session.

The House this evening resumed the tax bill with a large quorum present. Three hours of excited debate took place on the draw-back and bonded warehouse system. Mr. Boutwell's proposition for the establishment of a separate class of distillers to manufacture for exportation, was defeated by forty-six to fifty-two. Mr. Logan had the amount for the drawback system and was finally defeated by 99 to 56. The bill, as it now stands, provides that the tax on all distilled spirits shall be paid at the distillery before removal. The Ways and Means Committee propose to allow rum and whiskey to be transferred from the distillery where made to the warehouse on the sea coast for the purpose of exportation. No determination was reached on this subject.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the records for its discontinuance. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill making eight hours a day's work, for laborers and mechanics in Government employ.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend by inserting a provision that unless otherwise provided by law, the rate of wages paid by the United States shall be the current rate for the same time at the place of employment.

After discussion the amendment was rejected, 10 to 29.

YEAS.

Cattell,	Howard,	Ross,
Corbett,	Morgan,	Sherman,
Davis,	Morrill, Me.,	Stewart,
Fessenden,	Morrill, Vt.,	Van Winkle,
Fowler,	Patterson, N. H.,	Williams.
Frelinghuysen,		

NAYS.

Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Patterson, Tenn;
Cole,	Johnson,	Pomeroy,
Conkling,	McCreery,	Sprague,
Conness,	Morton,	Sumner,
Cragin,	Nye,	Thayer,
Drake,	Pool,	Trumbull,
Edmunds,	Saulsbury,	Vickers,
Ferry,	Sherman,	Willey,
Grimes,	Stockton,	Wilson.

The bill was passed, 29 to 11.

YEAS.

Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Ross,
Cattell,	Howard,	Stewart,
Cole,	Howe,	Sumner,
Conkling,	McCreery,	Thayer,
Conness,	Morgan,	Tipton,
Cragin,	Morton,	Van Winkle,
Davis,	Nye,	Willey,
Drake,	Patterson, N. H.,	Wilson,
Edmunds,	Pool,	Yates.
Ferry,	Ramsey,	
Fessenden,	Saulsbury,	
Fowler,	Sherman,	
Frelinghuysen,	Stockton,	
Grimes,	Sprague,	

NAYS.

Corbett,	Howard,	Ross,
Doolittle,	Morrill, Me.,	Van Winkle,
Hendricks,	Morrill, Vt.,	Williams,
Howe,	Patterson, Tenn.,	Yates.

The special order, the legislative appropriation bill, was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to the amendment appropriating $50,000 for the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The amendment appropriating $50,000 for the payment of the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was agreed to.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to the

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily into fourth-more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph threads, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the statement placed at the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Herald, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of that character in the East and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly appear there with credit. There is neither party, religious bias, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

C. Wharton Stuart, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. Wm. H. Dawson,	13. Samuel Shoch,
2. W. J. Bolton,	14. H. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wiley,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Kelly,
5. Edward D. Wolff,	17. Andrew Boyd,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmsted,
7. Evans G. Rench,	19. James Gil,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. S. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Longstreth,	21. A. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Reed,	22. Wm. Penn,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY—LEWIS L. GILLIAM.
ASSOCIATE—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUBBARD, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL SEIB, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEASE.
CLERK.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN SHIELY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLELLAN.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—E. G. WHEELER.

On the third page will be found the proceedings at the Masonic picnic at East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday.

It gives us sincere pleasure to announce that General Garfield was re-nominated for Congress from the Nineteenth District, Ohio, yesterday. It was done by acclamation, and the electors of the District will ratify the action of the Convention by a rousing majority.

SLOWLY, even if slowly, and, in spite of opposition of every kind, the restoration of the States goes forward. Arkansas is again in full fellowship, the vote of an ignorant President proving insufficient to keep the State out against the will of the people, reflected by their representatives. In less than a week six other States will range themselves by her side.

WISCONSIN—the home of Jefferson Davis—has gallantly refused to accept the free and progressive constitution framed by the Convention, and consequently has given a Democratic majority. The circumstance this conclusion most decidedly. The result has been brought about by fraud, terrorism, and other similar manifestations most natural to a rebellious people. Having voted to step out of the political family, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Democratic party will derive no advantage, as in the case of Kentucky, from her rebel majority. If the State can do the Republicans no good, thanks to the Jere. Democracy, it can do no harm. If they like it, we hardly know who, under the circumstances, will seriously object.

THE Hon. THOS. SWEARINGEN, in his desire to construct the dead carcass of impeachment, admits that he will not be able to get the present session of Congress to deal with his resolutions. As a political leader Mr. SWEARINGEN should know that the body has been buried, and resurrection in any form is not desirable. If the resolutions cannot be brought forward this session, until that Mr. SWEARINGEN, what hope is there of another session dealing with the results done? The President's term of office is drawing to near a close; the campaign for the election of a successor will shortly occupy the almost undivided attention of the nation, and it can only be regarded as an individual trait of character in Mr. SWEARINGEN to persist in raising the carcass that has been buried out of sight.

THE *World*, in interpreting the duty of the party as to candidates, has thrown off disguise. Now the figure of Mr. SEYMOUR is gently protruded, and GEORGE BANCROFT "is back out." Mr. GRANT has a right to feel annoyed at the sneak company. He has, however, a solace in his time of trouble, for the blame of the expressed willingness on his part is cast on to the shoulders of his private Secretary. It is a nice thing in trouble to have some one to blame. It soothes a troubled mind, and when the blame is cast on a servant who sets the crumbs that fall from his official master, the servant must "grin and bear it." Generally, however, a private Secretary is supposed to be acquainted with the ideas of his master. To save trouble, feeling that he shall be doing right, a private Secretary interprets wishes from private conversations. If a private Secretary does not know the opinions of his master on such a subject there is no authority that can be relied on.

It appears on the part of the *World* to have piqued the part of a confidence man with the Chief Justice and then leave him in moments of exhaustion. Such conduct offers the *World*, and the Chief Justice, very equally. We are led to suppose that there must have been some grounds for the enquiry, and content at present find any satisfactory apology for the "genteel on" that has taken place.

CHARTIERS VALLEY ROAD.

We call the attention of our business men to the communication in another column relative to the Chartiers Valley Railroad. A committee of citizens of Washington county, consisting of Hon. JOHN H. RUTAN, C. H. BRADY, JOHN BARNHART, CHAS. REMBOLD, and WM. M'DOWELL, waited in this city yesterday, and in connection with Major BRADDOCK, JOHN F. SHARER, Hon. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, and others of this city, will call upon the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh to-day for subscriptions to the enterprise. The committee will remain in the city but a few days, and it is expected that all who are called upon will be prepared to respond promptly. The terms upon which the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have agreed to complete the Chartiers Valley road are briefly these: Upon assurance of a subscription of $200,000 the company will commence work on the road; 50 per cent of the subscription will be called upon in all the road is one-fourth built, when an instalment of one-fourth of the subscription will be required, when another instalment of one-fourth will be called for, and similarly three instalments will be payable when the road is more than one-half completed and when the cars are running between Pittsburgh and Washington. These terms are regarded as very liberal by the citizens along the line in Washington county, so much so that they have subscribed $100,000 of the amount required. They now appeal to the business men of Pittsburgh, who will also hundreds of thousands of dollars to their trade by the improvement, to subscribe the $100,000 required to complete the amount called for. This is a small sum distributed among our merchants, and we expect to hear that it has all been subscribed during to-day.

GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Narrow circles of society do not judge correctly. When men rise above the ordinary level, those who have known them from early days often express surprise. Little politicians creep in to cloud favorable judgment, and in the estimation formed, prejudice, with its darkening shadows, fills up the picture and spoils the lines of beauty to those who judge by preconceived opinions. Yet there are passages in the lives of all men who rise above the common level, that strike the thoughtful with admiration, even before fame has proclaimed their merits and rendered them homage. When they have risen to dignified position, we wonder why we were so slow to appreciate them in their comparatively unknown days, and if not above all unfaithfulness, listen to make amends for former shortcomings.

The majority of the oak lies concealed in the sapling. Truly it needs the assistance and care of heaven to develop the colossal form and mature beauty, which were, unperfected, in the young tree. Thus the warlike genius of the first NAPOLEON was in embryo, and showed itself prominently in the school where he spent his early days. Nor was WASHINGTON without those early feats of character that showed the future warrior. Even anecdotes that have risen to distinction, call to mind in the memories of friends their ardent attachment to the fine passages of martial warfare, and their love for the fiery eloquence of those on the stage of action when they were but children in public affairs.

There are some young heroes so wonderfully constructed that they need favorable circumstances to evince their greatness. Naturally shy and reticent, trusting the estimate of mankind, and yet knowing no guide one but that of duty, they have to be incited to prominent positions before they feel that the place belongs to them. Even then they hold on by virtue of duty, allowing no escape of that enervation which distinguishes the blatant from the valuable and trustworthy.

The subject naturally suggests to General GRANT. All the qualities that have called him to the American people were in his possession in early life. The calm trust, reliance on his own powers, inherent modesty that shrank from publicity, and love for country, were in the young man, waiting only opportunity, as they were found in life, but to acquaint the world with their existence. Filled with a sense of duty, forgetting himself in the claims of country, General GRANT would have resumed ordinary position without complaint and done his duty in whatever station of life he might be placed. The people found the modest and retiring man, and preferred him the highest honors it has to bestow. He accepts the position with calm trust, guided only by duty, and if elected will be as brave as a executive officer as he was a truthful and trusty general.

Suffering as the nation has done, from the recklessness of Mr. JOHNSON, whose policy belonged an arbitrary mind, it turns to the confidence and calm reliance of General GRANT, as passengers at sea, in danger, lie to the brave Captain whose words are law but to the proper. These qualities of courage and manliness, that led Mr. LINCOLN to make choice of General GRANT to lead the armies, have been tried in danger, partly skilled in the intricacies of politics, and with greater knowledge and fuller development of mind, the Republican party has a candidate of whom they may justly proud.

There will be mutual cheers. The country will trust the people, not as a mere politician trusts them, and the people will trust the General not as politicians are trusted. There will be mutual reliance. The election of General GRANT will introduce a new order of thought and action into the country. We have learned that great men are not conspicuous for the noise they make, but with honest pride and self reliance are generous only by duty.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS AIM.

General SCHENCK, in his speech at St. Louis, opening the campaign of the party, gave a splendid outline of Republican principles. He claims truly that the party has achieved wonderful results under difficult circumstances. Touching the issues of reconstruction, he points out that the problem involves, according to their natures, nothing but the mere setting in motion again of the machinery of Government in favor of free. To the Republicans it meant the restoration of the late rebel States to their full powers and privileges as States of the Union, "next to the full enjoyment of the right of self-government is the practical consensus, upon such a basis, and in such a manner that those rights, privileges and powers may be exercised without coming in conflict with the fundamental principles upon which this Republic rests, and without producing new dangers to the one inviolable end of the Union, and to the peace of the country."

The difference in the two propositions will be perceived at a glance. The one makes the war useless for the extension of liberty. The other embraces the great question, and sets it at rest forever. "In order to be true to its duty, Congress was bound to place the government of the so-called States upon its enlarged Democratic basis by arming with the ballot that class of the Southern population whose interests and sympathies are most closely identified with the new order of things. The introduction of negro suffrage in the late rebel States was, therefore, not a matter of fancy or choice, nor even merely a matter of gratitude, but a matter of absolute necessity."

Dealing with propositions to repudiate in the various forms that superfluities of the war, General SCHENCK says:

> "Shall we permit the national creditors to accept the bonds of the United States, with the express or implied understanding that they are to be paid in gold, and then, by the passage of a law, compel them to receive in payment that which is not gold? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, violate the plighted faith of the nation, and, in order to escape the necessity of taxation, refuse to the soldiers and sailors who saved the Union the pensions which a grateful country has promised them? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the interest on the bonds held by widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers fell in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service of their country? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the banks, which, at the request of the Government, have loaned their means to the Government in the hour of its need? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the trustees of the various institutions of learning, by the trustees of the various religious societies, by the trustees of the various charitable institutions throughout the country? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the various insurance companies throughout the country, which companies have been compelled to pay the losses by fire in the great conflagrations which have occurred since the close of the war? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the guardians of the widows and orphans throughout the country? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the executors of the estates of deceased persons throughout the country? Shall we, by the passage of such a law, refuse to pay the bonds held by the trustees of the various funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the various benevolent societies

The Daily Commercial

MASONRY IN RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.

By Commissioner C. W. Bevin, A. M., Pastor of Bethesda Church, East Liverpool, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

East Liverpool, June 24, 1868.

The grotto of Bellis Lodge of Masons, referred to in a recent communication, came off to-day. Members of the Order from Wellsville, Steubenville, New Cumberland, West Va., and other places were in attendance. The weather was pleasant, save that a shower interrupted the opening exercises, which took place at two o'clock. Hon. Sarah Thompson presided. Excellent music was provided by a full brass band. The following address was delivered:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Brethren and Companions:

The twenty-fourth day of June has been for centuries regarded by special observance, as one of the great feasts of the Phœnicians, whose chief deity was the sun, was celebrated on this day, it being the longest of the year.

It was early marked by various customs and enlivened by various games of amusement. "It used to be said that a man provided for Adam's five wives to feast at Christmas, and that to eating and watching on that night the spirits of those who were going to die, and of those who were going to be married might be seen. Maidens ate cod to gather a sweet dream, and grew fat in the expectation of an offer in a month either if it did the love was mirror." "Gathering the turfed and adorning a white mother with flowers was a custom of long continuance in Spain."

Primitive Christians pinpointed the observance of the day as the anniversary of John the Baptist, with more rational intention.

Early Christian Masons adopted the usage as one of their anniversaries, and ever since it has been commemorated by the entire fraternity. To-day four of thousands of Masons will turn aside from the daily duties of active life, and enjoy by a variety of ways their annual jubilee.

In compliance with the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, I appear before you to make a few remarks, and for they will be, of a mighty address would be inappropriate with our present surroundings.

The principle of association is universal. Atoms of matter unite with kindred atoms with different degrees of tenacity. The heavenly bodies have not the bonds of gravity. They strive to heavenly visitors. Comets may, back after the, come ruggedly through the immensity of space, and one star vanishes more through the world deep.

This law pervades all living things and creations, from a grain of sand to the human soul; from grass to the forest; from fishes to whales; from ants to elephants; from insects to man; from vegetation, animal, mineral, and spiritual. Masonry asserts, is, and will be universal and eternal. Its one creator and embraces for the same reason. Society, not solitude, is the normal condition. Association with his fellows is an element of every thought, and the development of this very mind. "Not to make man is one's image."

Under the cradle fall the preservation of man's God-given rights, and the development and enjoyment of his capacities and powers. As by the combination of various particles of matter according to the laws of chemistry, certain physical results, called, some, gases, others, fluids, others, solids, are produced, not found in any of the separate atoms, so the united intercourse of men develops forms of society and modes of life, which are otherwise would have remained

"Though, unknown and among."

Under the general rule of association are found special regulations which possess in some degree a scientific character and fit others specifically. Such of the rules applicable only are contiguous. The hostile has battle not to rest with the tented, nor does the lover lay his suit with the weep. The rapture is not found in the eyes of the eagle, nor the lowering bird upon the crest of the dove. The Christian not with the whole. The very wolf ranges not with the elephant. The lamb has not in lair of the lion.

No two men are exactly similar in their opinions, ideas, feelings and thoughts. In no two places, however, they are found in agreement. This leads to associations, political parties, scientific societies, institutions and declarations of principles. Within the various benevolent orders, and the different sects are found the profound followers of Christ are divided, are all illustrations of this principle.

In the congregation of Christ, in the name on the same subject, on which there is a unity of feeling, of thought, of interest, and hours of cooperation, may receive great benefit. Differ as we may from all others on many of the important points, so long as we cannot this, around which the organization clusters, is kept in constant view, concord and harmony is the result. But let this one idea be lost sight of by the introduction of others extraneous and intrinsic, agreement on the one point gives place to disagreement on many, happy bonds of union are easily severed, and discord, disorganization, disunion, angry controversy and final destruction is the inevitable consequence.

Precisely such is the case with the association into which man is found gathered in the outset and innovate one to which we belong, of which we are not ashamed, and for which we have with which we offer no compromise application.

Often, especially of late, since a few have undertaken to question the faith of the fathers, and to sneer publicly at the ancient landmarks, and the timeless principles, what are the designs, the lessons, the principles of Free Masonry?

An honorable answer to these interrogations would require more time than your patience would allow. A mere reference to it, as we are to enter the door of the temple, is all that is demanded, and in pursuance of my business and companions, I am a stanza of your Masonic charge.

The fundamental principle of the institution of Masonry is the early recognition and practical application of the great fact of the universal brotherhood of man. In the consistency of the Masonic system is found the word Masonic, a term unknown to Plato, or Socrates, or Aristotle.

As one comprehensive principle pervades and characterizes all the vast variety of the vegetable, the mineral and the animal kingdoms, so one beautiful the diversity of condition and culture exhibited in the different races of men, there exists deep down beneath the surface a mighty bond of unity constituting each man the brother of every other man.

"Great or small, the universal spirit gives
Its influence, its breath to all that lives.
One family they dwell in us, one blood
Flows in the veins of all human race."

Masonry recognizes this hidden unity. It wants grace with the strong grip of its brotherhood at all times and on various occasions, and is manifold, daily and yearly grappled. It sends forth its sons from all civil, national and sectarian positions. It offers a common and commodious platform upon which to fellowship may stand on from every sound of strife, save the contest with sin.

While it develops the principle of patriotism, one of the noblest that can animate the human heart, and while it recognizes the beautiful adaptation to existing civil powers, it teaches also the true and accepted Masonic citizen in the wide world as their country, and that they are only individual members of God's big family—the human race.

In the accomplishment of its noble designs, Masonry, to some possible way, incorporates the external forms of society in the fullest and freest acceptation of the term. It defends the weak, aids the destitute, provides for the widow and educates the orphan.

Illustrations of the true work of our order abound. Time need not be occupied with their recital. One instance of recent occurrence, I feel sure to narrate.

A few weeks since the Knight Templars of Wellsville, were approached at the depot of that place by a well dressed lady, who had just stepped off the stopping train, with, pointing to his watch charm, from which pended the token of Templarship, inquired, "Sir, are you a Knight Templar?" The response was in the affirmative. "I thought so," continued the lady, "my husband is one and wears a similar emblem." She then stated that her other been robbed of her pocket book of last it, and hence was without sufficient funds to take her home. She, therefore, solicited a loan, pledging the honor of a Mason's wife for its ready return. The money was promptly answered and the lady left for the depot. In a few days the money was returned in a letter of thanks from the grateful husband, who had received new light as to the mystic tie.

Any one imposed upon by the credulity of humanity ought to have ordered the name and, but how many have suffered for fear of imposition.

Masonry does not teach the omission to question of the order. While those on the first round that the applicant be sure is not an idiot or fool, it does not teach that he should be driven away with scorn and ridicule because of poverty, misfortune or any other real or imaginary cause.

Masonry also inculcates the duty of personal economy. Its associations are not expensive, and much accommodation, are not running expenses which are not absolutely necessary. In these economical expenses Masonry is guided in a degree and illustrated by example. This feature of economy is not incompatible with liberality in action it is made harmonious with the spirit of the great teacher who so frequently spoke in parables.

The apostle Masonry inculcates is the necessity of Christianity, whose bright and radiant rays are the true source.

Now, Masonry in all these attainments, is not to be considered as divine conception. It does not profess to be more than to bargain for human instrumentality in its superintending Providence, and required of the servitude. Each individual is to be the earnest attempt of the Masonic institution of the day, and to qualify the individual for the discharge of the duties of the Masonic relation. Each

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BORDER STATE BONDS
Strong and active. Missouris 94¼@94¾; new Tennessee, 77@77¼; old, 78; new North Carolinas, 74¾@74¾; old 74; old Virginias, 58¾.
STOCKS.
Railway matters firm with slight offerings. Miscellaneous list dull, except Pacific Mail, which is active and higher. Express shares dull and lower. The railway market closed dull and lower.
5:30 PRICES:
Canton, 40¼@50; Cumberland, 33@35; Wells Express, 23@25; American, 50@55; Adams, 50¾; United States, 30@31; Merchants, 26@27; Quicksilver, 5¾@6; Mariposa, 4@4¼; Pacific Mail, 103@103¾; Atlantic, 93@93; Western Union, 34¾@35; Reading, 93@93¾; Pittsburgh, 77¾@78; Fort Wayne, 97@97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 103@103¾; Northwestern, 61@61¾; do preferred, 73@73¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾@91¾; Illinois Central, 119@119¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93¾@94; Cleveland & Toledo, 105¾@105¾;